

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

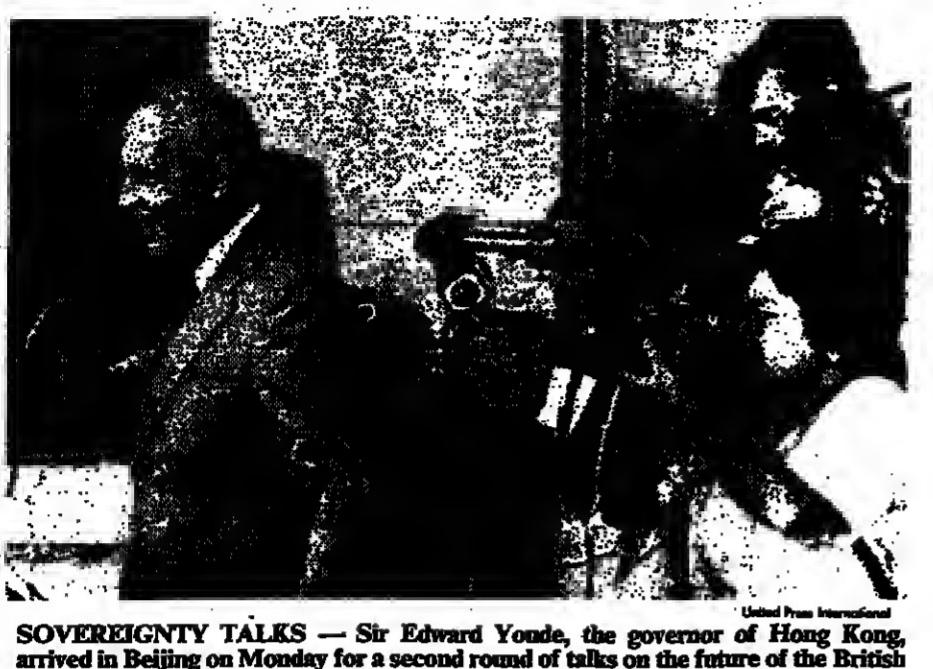
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

o. 31,224

**

PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887



SOVEREIGNTY TALKS — Sir Edward Youde, the governor of Hong Kong, arrived in Beijing on Monday for a second round of talks on the future of the British colony. China wants to regain sovereignty by 1997, when Britain's lease runs out.

Fighting Erupts in Western Sahara Between Morocco and Insurgents

Reuters
RABAT, Morocco — Major fighting has erupted in the Western Sahara for the first time in 18 months, just as the Organization of African Unity consulted King Hassan II of Morocco about holding a referendum in the disputed territory.

The Moroccan news agency MAP said Monday that 50 Polisario guerrillas had been killed Sunday when 1,000 of them fought against the Moroccan garrison at M'sid in the north. The agency reported Moroccan casualties as two dead and 30 wounded.

The Polisario said in a statement

received Monday by the Algerian news agency APS that its units had launched a large-scale attack against M'sid. It gave no details of casualties.

The statement said the attack followed "the growing intransigence of the Moroccan regime,

which refuses the road to peace, believing in a so-called military victory after receiving sophisticated support in logistics from its protectors in the last two years."

It was the first major clash reported by the Moroccans since Jan. 1, 1982.

The Polisario has been fighting for independence for the Western Sahara for seven years.

U.S. Aide, Salvadoran Rebels Fail To Meet

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy to Central America, unable to meet with Salvadoran rebels, cut short his trip to the region and headed to Washington on Sunday without ex-plantation.

Mr. Stone arrived in El Salvador Sunday afternoon from Costa Rica, where he had been expected to meet with the rebels Friday. He met briefly with President Alvaro Magaña and then left for Washington.

When asked if Mr. Stone's visit to the area was a failure, a U.S. Embassy official responded, "It was hoped that a meeting would take place, and one was scheduled."

The officials declined to reveal who Mr. Stone planned to meet in Costa Rica, saying the issue was "too sensitive."

[Upon arriving at Andrews Air Force Base, near Washington, early Monday morning, Mr. Stone refused to comment on what went wrong with his plans to meet with the leftist guerrilla leader in San José, the Costa Rican capital, The Associated Press reported.]

"Until I have a chance to report to the secretary of state and President Reagan," Mr. Stone said, "it would be inappropriate to make any comment on the trip."

In a national broadcast on Saturday, King Hassan said that if a referendum vote went against Morocco he would never give the Sahara "on a golden platter to a rabble of mercenaries."

The statement did not elaborate on the nature of the problem. But Costa Rican government sources said that it was a disagreement among the rebels, rather than with the U.S. side, that prevented the talks from taking place.

Included in the Salvadoran delegation that convened in San José before Mr. Stone's arrival were Rubén Zamora, who directs the political and diplomatic section of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which coordinates the guerrillas' political organizations; Guillermo Unger, the head of the front, and a vice president of the Socialist International.

Official Costa Rican sources were quoted in San José on Saturday as saying that plans for talks between Mr. Stone and the Salvadorans broke down almost immediately Friday.

The sources said that resistance to any talks with the U.S. envoy



Richard B. Stone, the U.S. special envoy, in San Salvador, after a Costa Rican meeting with guerrillas was called off.

had come from the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, the organization representing the guerrilla armies.

Most Salvadoran politicians and some U.S. diplomats did not expect a meeting to take place.

Mr. Stone had been expected to urge the rebels' political leadership to take part in Salvadoran presidential elections, tentatively scheduled for December.

Both the political and military arms of the Salvadoran guerrilla front have been opposed to that course, saying that it was too dangerous to field candidates under the present political and military structures.

Included in the Salvadoran delegation that convened in San José before Mr. Stone's arrival were Rubén Zamora, who directs the political and diplomatic section of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, which coordinates the guerrillas' political organizations; Guillermo Unger, the head of the front, and a vice president of the Socialist International.

Official Costa Rican sources were quoted in San José on Saturday as saying that plans for talks between Mr. Stone and the Salvadorans broke down almost immediately Friday.

The rebels have said they would not participate in elections unless changes were made in the government structure, including the army. The government has said that it would talk to the rebels only about taking part in the elections.

The guerrillas have made repeated calls for "unconditional dialo-

gue" with the Salvadoran government.

"Frankly speaking, I have never been very hopeful," Mr. Magaña said last week. "It is very difficult for them to participate after three years of fighting and then to come to the elections like Boy Scouts."

■ Army Completes Sweep

The Salvadoran Army said Sunday it has completed a sweep through a rebel stronghold, clearing the area to the Honduran border and retaking the Chalatenango province town of La Palma, United Press International reported.

A 4,000-man government force began its advance into northern Chalatenango province last week, an army spokesman said, and by Sunday had cleared rebels from up to six towns along the highway that connects San Salvador and Honduras.

Colonel Ramón Antonio Morales Ruiz, commander of the fourth infantry brigade based in Chalatenango, said that the army had met little resistance in its push into the area.

The rebels have said they would not participate in elections unless changes were made in the government structure, including the army. The government has said that it would talk to the rebels only about taking part in the elections.

The guerrillas have made repeated calls for "unconditional dialo-

Algeria	4,000 Des.	Ismail	1,5	2,000 Norway	4,000 N.Y.
America	3,75	India	1,200	Camer	3,700 Ind.
Bahrain	3,650 Des.	Jordan	450	Costa	4,200 Ind.
Belgium	37,875	Kenya	1,00	Greece	4,200 Ind.
Canada	4,500 Des.	Liberia	500	Iran	4,000 Ind.
Cyprus	3,750 Des.	Malta	450	Italy	4,000 Ind.
Djibouti	7,200 Des.	Niger	900	Portugal	4,000 Ind.
Egypt	100	Lebanon	1,450	Spain	4,000 Ind.
Finland	4,000 Des.	Liberia	700	Sri Lanka	4,000 Ind.
France	5,000	Mali	350	Turkey	4,000 Ind.
Germany, 2,200 Des.	40 P.	Morocco	1,500	U.S.A.	4,000 Ind.
Great Britain	60 Des.	Netherlands	2,500	U.S.S.R.	4,000 Ind.
Greenland	175 Des.	Nigeria	1,700	U.K.	4,000 Ind.
Iran	175 Des.	Yugoslavia	76 D.		

Poland's Sejm To Meet Soon On Martial Law; Repeal Likely

By Thomas W. Netter

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Parliament will convene within two weeks to take up the issue of martial law, the speaker said Monday, and there are indications it will be repealed.

Piotr Stefanski, speaker of the parliament, or Sejm, said in a television interview that the meeting "to regulate the matter of martial law" would probably take place just before Poland's national day on July 22.

"This meeting of the Sejm will be the most important," Mr. Stefanski said.

His announcement coincided with a statement by Cardinal Józef Glemp, returning from an 11-day visit to the Vatican, that he expected martial law to be lifted by the national holiday.

Also on Monday, government-controlled news organizations asserted it was time for repeal.

Poland's government imposed martial law Dec. 13, 1981, and suspended the independent trade union Solidarity. The union was banned the following October and martial law was partially lifted in December 1982.

A full repeal of martial law would mean a formal end to military rule.

However, political and administrative mechanisms would remain in place. Other severe restrictions were made permanent by amendments to the penal code.

Mr. Stefanski said parliament would also consider other amendments to the constitution and that the session would last two days. He gave no other details.

Cardinal Glemp, primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, said an amnesty for Solidarity members and advisers Solidarity might accompany repeal of martial law.

When asked if the action would be taken on national day, Cardinal Glemp said at an airport news conference: "I think that this holiday is related to the expectation of lifting martial law."

"I think that the amnesty will be the result of lifting martial law," Cardinal Glemp added. "The amnesty is general and the acts of absolution will be specific."

Cardinal Glemp's comment indicated some unionists or Solidarity

advisers imprisoned or held for trial since the crackdown might not be freed.

Warsaw has been rife with rumors that parliament would meet July 20 and 21, and that Communist party and government chief, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, would propose an end to martial law.

A Western diplomat agreed that the signs of a repeal were growing, but he cautioned that General Jaruzelski might want to wait until the Aug. 21 anniversary of the 1980 agreements that created Solidarity.

There is nothing extraordinary in the hypothesis that martial law will be lifted by the 22d of this month," the diplomat said. "We do think that martial law will be lifted soon. But whether it is on July 22 or after August is anybody's guess. But the movement is there."

A Communist Party report has said conditions in Poland have stabilized, and the government-backed front, the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, or PRON, issued a plea for an amnesty and an end to martial law.

The Polish official press agency PAP added fuel to speculation Sunday with an optimistic commentary. Carried by Polish radio Monday, it said "the long-awaited moment has come to draw the final conclusion from all this," suggesting that the conclusion to be drawn would be the formal lifting of martial law.

Newspaper commentaries Monday also said the political front's appeal should be heard.

The government daily Rzecznik Polityki said: "The analysis of socio-political realities accompanying the appeal lets us suspect the initiative to lift martial law will be fully accepted by the authorities."

119 Are Killed As Plane Crashes In South Ecuador

The Associated Press

QUITO, Ecuador — A jetliner crashed into a mountain and exploded in flames while attempting to land at the southern city of Cuenca on Monday, killing 119 persons aboard. It was in Ecuador's worst aviation disaster.

The civil aviation director, General Eduardo Duran, said an investigation into possible sabotage had been ordered after a Cuenca radio station reported that witnesses had seen the plane explode before crashing.

But aviation officials said they could not confirm the radio report of the explosion, and the station later dropped reports of an explosion before the crash and said only that "the plane burst into flames when it hit the side of a mountain."

The Boeing 737 was on a scheduled 40-minute flight from Quito to Cuenca, 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of the Ecuadorian capital. It carried 112 passengers and a crew of seven, the aviation authority said.

Most were believed to be Ecuadorian civilians.

INSIDE

■ Iceland's defense rests entirely on a U.S. military presence, but Icelanders keep the link at low profile. Page 2

■ Four Democratic presidential candidates say they would use political deals to pressure states that refuse to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Page 3

■ A dispute in Japan over the treatment of Japanese history in textbooks has been renewed recently with new government changes in the accounts of Japan's wartime conduct. Page 5

■ New York stock prices register only a modest gain despite encouraging money-supply news. Page 7

■ Japan's trade surplus for six months soars. Page 7

U.K. Seamen Bar Dumping

LONDON — Seamen blocked government plans Monday to dump nuclear waste in the Atlantic by boycotting a ship headed to sea southwest of England. The National Union of Seamen urged the government to call a two-year halt to nuclear waste disposal while scientists assessed its likely effect on the environment.



This is the second of four articles on the famine in Africa.

and was only 24 inches (61 centimeters) long. The average healthy baby in the United States usually reaches that weight a month or two after birth and would be three times her weight by age 2.

Suffering from pneumonia, often one of the harbingers of death in childhood malnutrition, Bezuzyne had lost more than 10 ounces (283 grams) since her last feeding two months before.

Her tiny ribs protruded against her shriveled skin; her arms were like toothpicks. Flies covered her eyes and almost as much of Bezuzyne's body as her ragged clothes. They also crawled in the cup of milk she was too weak to drink, despite her mother's pleading efforts.

Biruktan Metefiria, a nutritionist

The Children Suffer Babies Die First in African Drought

By Jay Ross

Washington Post Service

ZWI HAMUSTI, Ethiopia — By the time you read this, Bezuzyne Tesema, a 2-year-old wife of skin and bones, will certainly be dead.

At the Zwi Hamusti "shelter" late in May, Bezuzyne weighed less than 9% pounds (4.3 kilograms)

This is the second of four articles on the famine in Africa.

and was only 24 inches (61 centimeters) long. The average healthy baby in the United States usually reaches that weight a month or two after birth and would be three times her weight by age 2.

Suffering from pneumonia, often one of the harbingers of death in childhood malnutrition, Bezuzyne had lost more than 10 ounces (283 grams) since her last feeding two months before.

Her tiny ribs protruded against her shriveled skin; her arms were like toothpicks. Flies covered her eyes and almost as much of Bezuzyne's body as her ragged clothes. They also crawled in the cup of milk she was too weak to drink, despite her mother's pleading efforts.

In a sense, the issue is a byproduct of the years of neglect for social services under the nearly 40 years of Franco dictatorship. With a woefully inadequate number of public schools, the church was given major rights and responsibilities in the field of education for both practical and ideological reasons. The church's influence, even at university level, gave it considerable power in shaping Spanish society.

The hidden motive, those groups suggest, is to secularize education or to

Iceland Keeps Low Profile in Strong Defense Links to U.S.

By Peter Ostrom
Washington Post Service

KEFLAVIK, Iceland — Any list of American postwar military client-states would include embattled countries like Israel and South Korea, for a time South Vietnam and Cambodia, and now El Salvador.

Yet Iceland, the nation that actually relies more than any in the world on a U.S. military presence for its security, is rarely spoken of as an American dependent. A low profile is crucial to preserving a relationship that is vital to both parties.

Strategically located at the crossroads of North Atlantic shipping lanes in an increasingly busy area for Soviet air and naval activity, Iceland is the only member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that has no armed forces of its own. The government's sole weapons belong to a tiny six-vessel Coast Guard intended to shoot away fish poachers.

Iceland's entire defense, therefore — and for that matter a substantial part of its fishing-based economy — is supported by the United States and has been almost continuously since Iceland became a sovereign state in 1944. With a population of only about 230,000, Iceland is a mini-state in many respects.

But underwritten by the United States, it manages to play a full part in European councils, while protect-

ing with vaunted Nordic vigilance its distinctive national character.

These unique and deliberately unsung ties were refurbished last week when Vice President George Bush visited Iceland for talks on security issues. Mr. Bush also took time to give a rousing pep talk to the 3,000 American military personnel and their families based on an uninviting, windswept lava plain.

To coincide with Mr. Bush's visit, the United States and Iceland signed an agreement for construction of a new civilian-military air terminal at Keflavik with about \$20 million authorized by the U.S. Congress.

The go-ahead for the project is evidence that periodic efforts by Iceland's leftist political parties to evict the United States have, for now, plainly been abandoned.

In 1974 an Icelandic government invoked the cancellation clause in the defense agreement that was signed with the United States in 1951. But the crisis subsided — in large part because of a petition signed by a quarter of the country's population opposing the move — and succeeding governments of various political casts have left the subject pretty much alone.

There are several reasons why. Probably the most important is that given its size and resources, Iceland simply could not mount a meaningful defense of its own and has no desire to replace U.S. forces with any others.

"The growth in Soviet submarine deployments is

"No independent country wants a foreign force on its territory," said Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson. Mr. Hermannsson noted, in an analogy of ten used in Iceland, that the 3,000 American military people living less than four hours' drive from the capital, Reykjavik, is, in Icelandic terms, the equivalent of about three million foreign troops being stationed in the vicinity of Washington.

But, Mr. Hermannsson said, ask Icelanders whether they would prefer another national force to Americans, "perhaps Germans, French or even Scandinavians, the answer would be absolutely not."

Recognizing that national sensibilities are the major cause of Iceland's ambivalence about the American presence, the United States goes to considerable lengths to restrain its visibility.

Off base, no uniforms are permitted and there is a "downtown" curfew for younger enlisted men.

But while the United States does its best to be ignored, the Soviet Union has adopted exactly the opposite tack with Iceland. According to the figures kept by naval intelligence, the number of Soviet planes and sea vessels sighted in and above Iceland's frigid waters has been increasing steadily. But the biggest surge has been in submarine operations.

Moscow's most important hold on the Icelanders is the fact that it sells them about 60 percent of the oil they need. While that amount has been declining recently, it still represents considerable economic leverage.

Overall, the record of U.S. relations with its military clients in recent decades has been unstable, sometimes as in IndoChina, tragically so.

But in Iceland, there appears to be widespread recognition for now that the Russians need to be countered in the north Atlantic and that only the United States is capable of doing so, under the international guise of NATO.

WORLD BRIEFS

Prime Minister of Nepal Resigns

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI) — Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, the first prime minister elected under Nepal's parliamentary system, resigned Monday following a defeat in a no-confidence vote in the National Assembly.

Amid charges of widespread official corruption and government ineptitude, Mr. Thapa was defeated in the vote on the motion by the opposition, 108-17. Five hours later, the government was dissolved and an election for a prime minister was scheduled Tuesday.

The collapse of the government occurred after 22 of Mr. Thapa's 35 cabinet ministers, including his closest allies, resigned to protest the prime minister's economic policies and alleged malfeasance. The forced resignation represents a victory for advocates of a liberalization and appears to reflect an attempt by King Birendra to encourage democracy.

Chinese, in U.S., Seek Nuclear Pact

BEIJING (UPI) — A high-level Chinese delegation is in Washington to discuss a nuclear cooperation agreement that would allow U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China for the first time, Chinese officials said Monday.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman confirmed the arrival of the Chinese delegation and said they would make a courtesy call Monday on Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth W. Dam.

A statement issued by China's State Commission for Science and Technology suggested that the United States has already drafted a proposed agreement, an indication the secretive talks are further along than had been revealed. U.S. companies have been barred from selling nuclear technology to China because of its refusal to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

Gulf Oil Spill Is Called 'Catastrophic'

GLAND, Switzerland (AP) — Pollution by the continuing oil spill in the Gulf has taken "catastrophic" proportions, threatening long-lasting damage to freshwater supplies and marine life, according to a survey released Monday by the World Wildlife Fund.

The wildlife fund said oil is continuing to be spilled underwater at an estimated rate of 1,200 barrels a day since last March from three wells in Iran's offshore Nowrash field. Efforts to cap the wells have been thwarted by the war between Iran and Iraq. Contamination of the water has forced closure of desalination plants or curtailment of operations in several Saudi communities and threatens other plants from Kuwait to Oman, the survey said.

Although scientists have not been able to make a detailed examination of the environmental damage, the survey said, they have spotted about 50 dugongs or sea cows on eastern Gulf beaches; the sea cows are believed to represent almost the entire Gulf population of this rare marine mammal. According to the survey, the scientists have also recorded unusually high numbers of dead marine turtles, dolphins, fish, sea snakes, and birds on the beaches, presumed to be victims of the spill. A spokesman for the fund said the survey was based on information received from independent researchers whom he declined to name.

IRA Bombs Precede Orange Day

BELFAST (UPI) — Irish Republican Army firebombs exploded Monday across Northern Ireland in a campaign to disrupt Tuesday's Orange Day parades, a Protestant celebration.

Police reported no injuries in the attacks, which occurred in Belfast and towns to the south — Kilkerr, Castlewlan and Downpatrick.

More than 100,000 Protestants are expected to take part in 27 parades to commemorate the Battle of the Boyne, fought in 1690 between Roman Catholic forces of King James and the Protestant forces of King William of Orange.

Bonn Spells Out Loan Concessions

BONN (Reuters) — Heinrich Windelen, the West German minister for inter-German affairs, Monday spelled out the concessions expected from East Germany in return for a 1-billion Deutsche mark (\$400,000) credit approved by Bonn last month.

At the same time, Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier who normally urges a hard line toward the East, said he did not rule out a meeting with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, later this month.

Mr. Windelen, in an interview to be published Tuesday in the mass-circulation *Bild Zeitung*, said he expects an easing of traffic restrictions, more human contacts, a substantial lowering of the minimum exchange requirement for Western visitors to East Germany and more permits for East German pensioners to visit relatives in the West.

Genscher Briefs U.S. on Soviet Ta

WASHINGTON (Compiled Dispatches) — West Germany's foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, briefed Secretary of State George Shultz and President Ronald Reagan Monday on last week's meeting Moscow between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet officials.

In an interview released Monday in West Germany, Mr. Genscher said, "I will tell President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz of our impression that the Soviet Union wants dependable ties to the Federal Republic of Germany and the entire West." Mr. Genscher told *Bild* newspaper that he based his opinion on the reception that he and Mr. Kohl received in Moscow last week.

U.S. officials said they were particularly interested in President Yuri V. Andropov's reported suggestion that talks on medium-range missile be extended. The talks are due to adjourn Thursday for a two-month break. In the newspaper interview, Mr. Genscher said the talks in Moscow confirmed his conviction that the West should negotiate intensively with the Soviet Union in the next few months on disarmament and cooperation.

Message Reported in Italy Abduction

ROME (AP) — The suspected kidnapper of teen-age girl reportedly held as ransom for Mehmet Ali Agca's freedom has offered indications that she is still alive, the Rome daily *Pasce Sera* reported Monday.

The reply followed an appeal Sunday by Pope John Paul II, who said he was doing "all that is humanly possible" to help in the case of Emanuela Orlandi, 15, the daughter of a Vatican employee missing since June 22.

The pro-Communist daily said that a caller, who spoke imperfect Italian, directed editor to Leonardo da Vinci airport. They found a photocopy of a message from Emanuela to her parents hidden in a small religious shrine there. "Dear mamma and papa, don't worry about me, I am fine," said the note, which was written on a school document that belonged to Emanuela. Police sources said it appeared to be genuine but could have been written any time.

Seoul Says 1,856 Families Reunited

SEOUL (Reuters) — A total of 1,856 families separated by the Korean War have been reunited by a television program that lasted on and off for 10 days, the state-run Korea Broadcasting System said Monday.

The response to a planned two-hour program to reunite 10 families was so great that the station scrapped most scheduled programs to make way for up to 10 hours a day of reunion requests, it said. Similar programs will be run weekly, it said.

It added that three families found relatives living in the United States through a satellite linkup over the weekend with a Korean television station in Los Angeles.

Psychiatrists Honor Soviet Dissident

VIENNA (UPI) — The World Psychiatric Association has named a Soviet dissident an honorary member and accepted the resignations of the Soviet, Czechoslovak and Bulgarian psychiatric associations.

The association, meeting Sunday before the formal opening Monday of the congress, honored the dissident Soviet psychiatrist Anatoli Koryagin as an honorary member. Two years ago he was sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in internal exile for publicizing the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

For the Record

BEIRUT (Reuters) — At least 22,000 Sunni Moslems gathered for prayers in a West Beirut sports stadium Monday to mark the end of the holy month of Ramadan. It was said to be one of Lebanon's biggest Islamic gatherings in memory.

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his wife, Hannelore, will visit Israel from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. The Bonn press information office said Monday. The visit, announced earlier, will be the first by a West German chancellor since Willy Brandt's trip to Israel in 1973.

Herald Tribune

The Global Overview



OFF COURSE — An Israeli policeman inspected anti-Communist pamphlets found in a hot-air balloon that landed on Sunday near Tel Aviv. The balloon was blown 6,000 miles off course after being launched from Taiwan toward China. The pamphlets urged mainland Chinese to defect, Israel Radio said.

Israelis Relax a Curfew, Patrol Hebron's Streets

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of the occupied West Bank city of Hebron on Monday, an army spokesman said, after lifting curfew restrictions for the daylight hours so Moslems could celebrate the end of the month-long Ramadan fast.

In their drive, the rebels have won control of more than a third of Chad. A Western analyst monitoring developments in the fighting said that to turn the advantage, government forces must recapture Hebron, the country's second most strategic city, and take the offensive.

In Dakar, Senegal, an delegation headed by Peter Ono, interim secretary-general of the OAU, and Goshu Wolde, the Ethiopian foreign minister, arrived to meet with President Abdou Diouf about finding a solution to the Chadian problem. The delegation also was to meet with leaders from Morocco, Nigeria and Guinea before entering an OAU executive meeting later in the week.

Study in Chicago Finds School Bias

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — A secret study concludes that thousands of minority students remain in segregated schools because the Chicago Board of Education has not actively recruited them for its voluntary desegregation program.

The study, commissioned by the school board in January and presented in March, reported that Chicago schools have not moved fast enough to desegregate under a voluntary plan agreed to with the Justice Department in 1980. Details of the study were published Monday by the Chicago Sun-Times.

The report found that 82 percent of Chicago's black students are in all-black schools, and one-sixth of the Hispanic students are in overcrowded, racially isolated schools.

Millions Battle Yangtze Waters

Reuters

PEKING — Millions of people in one of China's most populated regions battled Monday to strengthen banks along the swollen Yangtze River.

The New China News Agency said water was above the 8.4-mile mark along the middle and lower reaches of the 3,600-mile (6,000-kilometer) river. There are about 277 million people living in the five provinces affected.

A spokesman at the nation's flood control center said: "As areas would be endangered if heavy rains hit the river's tributaries."

Witnesses From China Won't Be at Seoul Trial

Reuters

BEIJING — China does not intend to send witnesses or observers to the trial in South Korea of hijackers who seized a Chinese airplane in May, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday.

"China is not going to send anybody there," the spokesman said in response to questions by journalists.

Another aspect under dispute is that the law would mandate setting

how the money is spent or what kind of instruction is given.

Under the present system, the private school receives its grant by entering into a four-year or five-year contract with the state, which simply hands over the money to the sponsoring institution in most cases.

The system is open to abuse since many churches hire teachers on nine-month contracts and are free to use the remainder of the state-supplied salary money for other purposes.

The new law would have the state pay salaries directly to the teachers and other subsidies directly to the schools' administrations. Even more importantly, the funds would be distributed on the basis of whether the private school is really needed.

The money will keep on flowing, but on a more rational basis," Mr. Maravall said in an interview. "We shall know where it goes."

The new law would mandate setting

up a school council with representatives of the administration, the teachers, the parents and the students.

Video Terminals Safe for Vision, U.S. Panel Finds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There is no scientific evidence that radiation from video display terminals causes cataracts, but poor equipment and bad design of the work area can contribute to eye discomfort, according to a National Academy of Sciences study released Monday.

The report noted that as the terminals increase in use, so do worker complaints of blurred vision, tired eyes, headaches, muscular aches and stress.

Poor lighting in offices, glare on the screens, and rigidly placed desks, chairs, screens and keyboards that cannot be adjusted to suit each worker appear to be factors, the panel said. Too often, noted the panel, occupational planning is more concerned with the equipment than the people.

Prestige Tours

Personalized excursions by chauffeur-driven car

Business and Tourism

PARIS Tel: 331-1424 Fax 616216

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

For Life, Business & Higher Education

YOU MAY QUALIFY FOR

BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE

STUDY ABROAD

FOR A FREE EVALUATION

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

1000 University Blvd (INT) Seattle, California U.S.A.

The World's Favourite Address in Beverly Hills.

On famous Wilshire Boulevard, set amidst the privacy of golf greens, the most prestigious residential area and world renowned shopping. Elegant guest rooms and suites. Two heated pools and recreation facilities. A variety of famous restaurants and lounges including Trader Vic's and the world class L'Escoffier. Traditional guest services and amenities with a staff whose main concern is the comfort of our international clientele. For information, call the Hilton Reservation Service, see your Travel Agent, or contact:

WORLD BRIEFS

Minister of Nepal Resigns

Lawmakers Favor Latin America Aid

Bipartisan Support Seen For New 'Marshall Plan'

By Joanne Omang

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A long-standing idea to launch a sort of Marshall Plan to aid Central America has suddenly become the next big bandwagon on Capitol Hill.

Its latest form is a proposal, introduced in the Senate on June 15 by Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and Charles McMathias Jr., a Maryland Republican, for a commission to decide overall U.S. policy in the region.

In the House it is co-sponsored by Michael D. Barnes, a Maryland Democrat, and Jack Kemp, a New York Republican.

The Reagan administration has not endorsed the plan publicly but has left little doubt privately that a bipartisan congressional call for a study commission would be warmly welcomed at the White House.

Under the proposal, the president would appoint a panel of business, Hispanic, labor, government, education and religious leaders. They would consult with Central American leaders and political figures about poverty, democratic development and human rights.

The commission would report in six months, making recommendations on military and economic aid, trade, political and social policies that the United States should pursue to help deal with the problems over the next 50 years.

Some critics have expressed concern that the commission offers only long-range answers to questions likely to explode in the short term. They say it would give continued members of Congress a way to avoid facing issues now.

Some liberals have said they fear that Mr. Reagan would stack the membership in his favor, while some conservatives doubt the value of any foreign aid plan.

All the plan's sponsors agree that major problems lie ahead, such as:

• Composition of the commission.

Lists are circulating, and "all kinds of people are already offering their services and advice," a Mathias aide said.

• Nicaragua. The Sandinist government sits astride the Central American isthmus, its communications and economy integrated fully into the region. Any recommendations that include aid to Nicaragua cause problems in Congress, but so would any that ignore the nation.

• Money. The first four years of the Marshall Plan put \$13.2 billion into 16 European countries. An equivalent amount today would be \$160 billion.

• Development ideas. Any commission choice among dozens of competing theories of economic development is sure to cause controversy in Congress and in target areas. Any recommendations for population-control efforts are expected to spark conservative opposition, while liberals would oppose a call for more military help.

Herbicide Seen As a Threat to U.S. 'Pot' Users

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Paraquat poisoning from U.S.-supported marijuana eradication programs in other nations may threaten thousands of Americans with lung damage, U.S. health officials have found.

The research disputes the State Department's finding in December that the proposed aerial spraying of the herbicide in marijuana-producing countries would not endanger Americans who smoke substances from the illegal plant.

Researchers at the Centers for Disease Control estimated that, from 1975 to 1979, more than 9,000 Americans were exposed each year to paraquat in potentially toxic concentrations by smoking Mexican marijuana sprayed with paraquat.

Congress suspended support for the program in 1979. But the State Department wants to resume spraying and extend it to other nations, reportedly including Colombia and Jamaica. If that happens, the scientists said, the risk of lung damage to smokers can be expected to increase.

In a report in the July issue of the American Journal of Public Health, the scientists warn that frequent exposure by marijuana smokers to the widely used weed killer could lead to the development of pulmonary fibrosis, a condition in which the lungs' delicate, oxygen-absorbing tissues become scarred. However, a CDC scientist said that, although no cases of paraquat poisoning among smokers had been reported, no systematic search had been undertaken.



Fears for Morale of Women GIs

Weinberger Is Warned Not to Limit Their Roles

By Fred Hazzard

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women soldiers are barred from so many career specialties in the army that their morale has sunk, endangering the volunteer army, a Pentagon advisory group has told Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

He recently received a letter from the group warning of the "serious negative" consequences of the effort to limit roles of women soldiers. Mr. Weinberger has not yet replied to the letter.

The army recently told more than 1,200 to find new specialties because their current jobs might involve them in combat, and others may soon be reassigned because of the physical requirements of their jobs.

"The bottom line is, the women we bring in, we want them to succeed," Mr. Korb said. "And the number is going up, not as rapidly in terms of percentages, but it is going up."

The number of women on active duty in the army soared from almost none to more than 150,000 during World War II and then fell back to fewer than 15,000 after the war. During the 1970s, the number climbed steadily to more than 70,000 by 1981, close to 10 percent of the force.

Officials in Carter administration projected an increase to 87,000 enlisted women by 1986, a number Mr. Korb said "wasn't based on any analysis."

The Reagan administration scaled that goal back to 65,000 and last spring eliminated 23 job specialties that the Pentagon decided might involve women in combat.

These specialties included plumbers, electricians and mechanics.

Mrs. Hiney, who chairs the

advisory committee part-time and serves as president of Texas Woman's University, said many of those specialties offer the kind of experience the army demands for promotions. She said closing them to women had caused "a very serious, widespread effect on morale" throughout the services.

The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat.

The Army Times newspaper recently has been publishing letters from disgruntled women soldiers suggesting that the military finds room for women when necessary, during wartime or poor recruiting years such as the late 1970s, then excludes them when recruiting improves or the need diminishes.

Army officials were unable to provide numbers of women who ultimately may be affected by the reassessment.

"As a study reaffirms the positive performance and contribution by those of our gender, a new one seems to be ordered," Mrs. Hiney wrote. "This finally raises the question of whether objectivity or the 'right answers' is the purpose."

tending to match the degree of economic recovery.

In New Jersey's largely affluent Bergen County, Robert G. Torricelli, a Democrat, has found that a rebounding economy "has stabilized the situation for the president politically."

In the Dallas-Fort Worth area, coming back strongly from a relatively light brush with the recession, Tom Vandergriff, a Democrat, sees Mr. Reagan gaining in popularity, although he is "not nearly as strong" as in 1980.

The legislators also reported that, even in areas where the recession is rapidly receding, there are fears that huge budget deficits are contributing to a surge in interest rates that could again stall the economy.

Concern about military escalation and budget deficits combine to produce demands for restraint in Mr. Reagan's military buildup.

The legislators, representing districts ranging from California's Silicon Valley to Pennsylvania's depressed steel towns, were chosen for interviews because many represent swing districts and most have remained especially close to their constituents in their first six months in office.

If the first-term members are indicative of Congress as a whole, the rest of 1983 on Capitol Hill is likely to be especially unsettled.

On the surface, the president appears to have regained at least some of the strength he lost in the depths of the recession, with his popularity

elected last November. Central America came up only once or twice in a half-dozen town meetings that he held during the recess.

But most lawmakers interviewed said their constituents had serious misgivings, at the least, about military aid to El Salvador and covert assistance to anti-government rebels in Nicaragua.

Nancy L. Johnson, Republican of Connecticut, said: "People don't disagree with the president that [Central America] is important to us, but they feel we should be seeking alternative solutions."

Passions also run high over arms control, although perhaps less personally.

Rod D. Chandler, Republican of Washington, who voted for the MX missile, said he had been told by his constituents they felt "betrayed" by the administration's subsequent positions on arms control. "Frankly, I felt betrayed, too," said Mr. Chandler, who said he has not decided how he will vote on the MX next time.

Several of the first-term members said skepticism about military spending was fueled by concern over deficits and their potential impact on interest rates, which, in turn, tended to temper optimism about the recovery.

"People think we're in a recovery, but they're concerned about how long it will last," said Richard H. Lehman, Democrat of California, whose San Joaquin Valley district still has unemployment of about 17 percent. "People have a hard time figuring how inflation is 3 percent and interest rates are 12."

From Vancouver To Panama.



Johnnie Walker Red Label

THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY ANYWHERE

4 Democratic Candidates Vow ERA Aid

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — At the convention of the National Women's Political Caucus over the weekend, four Democratic presidential candidates said that, if elected, they would use political deals and trade-offs to put pressure on states that refuse to ratify the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.

The air force and navy exclude women by law from potential combat positions, which keeps them off submarines and most jet aircraft and ships. The army has a harder time defining which jobs might place women in combat.

The Army Times newspaper recently has been publishing letters from disgruntled women soldiers suggesting that the military finds room for women when necessary, during wartime or poor recruiting years such as the late 1970s, then excludes them when recruiting improves or the need diminishes.

Army officials were unable to provide numbers of women who ultimately may be affected by the reassessment.

"As a study reaffirms the positive performance and contribution by those of our gender, a new one seems to be ordered," Mrs. Hiney wrote. "This finally raises the question of whether objectivity or the 'right answers' is the purpose."

Republican Party," said Mrs. Wilson, a Republican who on Saturday called for Mr. Reagan not to seek a second term.

Saturday's session was devoted mainly to denunciations of Mr. Reagan by both Democratic and Republican women. They said he was responsible for the fact that public opinion polls show that fewer women than men support him, creating the so-called gender gap.

Sunday's session was devoted mainly to the Democratic candidates' efforts to project themselves as Mr. Reagan's opposite when it comes to passing the constitutional amendment, defending the right of women to have abortions, and placing issues of health, social justice and education ahead of the Reagan administration's military buildup.

Mr. Mondale ridiculed Mr. Reagan's assertion that he has been unfairly victimized by a "perception problem" that makes him appear unfair to women. He does have a perception problem," Mr. Mondale said in a warmly received speech. "He can't see you at all, and you see right through him.

Mr. Cranston said the president

"thinks 'gender gap' was an episode

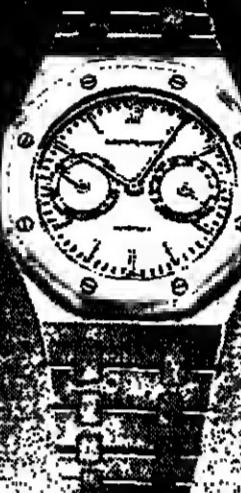
"of 'Death Valley Days,'" the television western for which Mr. Reagan was host in the 1960s. The senator suggested that money for bridge building might be withheld from states that refused to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mr. Hart also endorsed bargaining with federal funds to force recalibration congressional leaders and state legislatures to support the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hollings said he would use the arm-twisting style of Lyndon B. Johnson to "swap around" and pass the amendment.

Among the announced Democratic candidates, only former Governor Reubin O. Askew of Florida declined an invitation to attend. His opposition to abortion in some circumstances made him unpopular here. In his absence, all the Democrats seemed to pass muster on issues that included the nuclear arms freeze, equal pay, and willingness to consider a female vice presidential nominee.

The Royal Oak Day and Date



Audemars Piguet

The most exclusive watch in the world

For information, please write to Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A CH-1348 Le Brassus

KOREAN AIR LINES

We're honoured to serve you around the world.

PRESTIGE CLASS.

THE SUPERIOR BUSINESS CLASS TO THE ORIENT.

ONLY 24 SEATS!

Enjoy our Prestige business class on B747's specially designed for long-distance comfort. It's comparable to First Class on other airlines. Prestige class soft leather seats are the same size as our roomy First Class seats and give you more leg room than any other business class. Meals served with special hors d'oeuvres, all your favorite beverages, fine wines, champagne and after-dinner drinks, all included in the fare.

Two stewardesses exclusively for Prestige Class, inflight bar, First Class style baggage handling and all other amenities.

Pans-Séoul" direct every Thursday and Saturday at 13:20. Zurich-Séoul every Wednesday and Sunday at 12:00.

New B747 service begins in July.



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Getting Russia Out

That was the easy half of an Afghanistan policy that Secretary of State Shultz expressed in Pakistan the other day. Speaking at the Khyber Pass to cheering Afghan refugees, he was direct and emotional: "We are with you!"

Heading where? Suppose the price for Soviet withdrawal were an end to the arms shipments that now flow to insurgents via Pakistan. Would the United States favor a deal?

The idea lies at the heart of a comprehensive draft agreement to get the Russians out. Sketched together by a United Nations mediator, Diego Cárdenas, it calls for a cease-fire, phased withdrawal of 100,000 Soviet troops and the return of perhaps 4 million Afghan refugees. It would leave Communists in power in Kabul and evidently let them receive Soviet arms and advisers, but would require Pakistan to stop funneling arms to insurgents.

The catches are obvious. Would the splintered resistance acquiesce in a deal that leaves its Communist adversaries in power? What

would stop the Russians from marching back in? Why should anyone make concessions to an obviously trapped Soviet occupation?

If the Russians really want to leave Afghanistan and clear the air for other international agreements, it is worth helping them save face. The threat to Pakistan, whose borders are vulnerable to Soviet action, would then diminish. Life in Afghanistan, though hardly liberalized, might at least improve over time.

Such a deal would surely embarrass the Soviet claim that only foreign meddling has kept the resistance alive. No other approach, in any case, would soon get the Soviet forces out. But for this proposal to get anywhere, the Russians would have to begin by accepting a timetable for withdrawal.

If that occurs, Pakistan, for one, would favor the bargain. A more forthright American response, dealing clearly with this trickier pass, might propel the diplomacy forward.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Videotape Case

Congress had been waiting for the Supreme Court to decide the Betamax case before it proceeded to pass legislation. Now the court has announced that it wants to hear the case argued further in the fall, and that puts off a decision until next year. But since Congress intends to act in any event, why wait?

Congress has not delayed for the high-minded reasons you hear — to allow the court to clarify the legal framework, and so forth. The real explanation, low-minded but practical, is that in a divided Congress each side was hoping to get some help from a favorable court decision. But the court, in its present mood, is more likely to produce a fistful of diverse opinions that add to the confusion.

The present version of the copyright law was passed in 1976, before video recording had become common. Two years ago an appellate court in California held, in a rather strained opinion, that you violate that law when you use your video cassette recorder at home to tape a copyrighted television program for your own use. If that is true, why has Congress never prohibited the practice, widespread for many years, of taping radio music?

It is obvious that Congress does not intend to make video recorders illegal or to try to

prevent people from taping television shows. The real issue is whether to impose a special sales tax on recorders and tape to create a fund that pays royalties to the owners of the copyrights. That might add up to quite a lot of money, which helps explain the vigor of the legal discussion, not to say lobbying, that surrounds the issue at the Capitol.

But it's a fundamentally bad idea. Copyright protection properly applies only to commercial use. If people tape programs at home only for their own pleasure, that should not be regarded as an infringement, and the producer is not entitled to additional royalties. If the tape is to be sold or rented, that is an altogether different issue, and there the royalty is legitimate. But if you set your recorder to tape a program on a night when you are going to be out, so that you can watch it the next night, why should you be required to contribute to a fund for the benefit and further fanning of the movie and television industries? Senator Dennis DeConcini has written a bill to make that distinction clear, and will now make another effort to get it moving. The issue is clear. There is no need for Congress to wait for further court hearings.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

America, Keep Out

The first walled city was not a city at all but rather a ring of fire inside which people huddled against the unknown beasts in the darkness outside. Eventually it was discovered that other people could be more threatening than any beast, and then the fire barrier was replaced by walls of stone.

When the Visigoths ringed Carcassonne with ramparts in the fifth century, the strangers were the Franks. When, in the 19th century, elegant enclaves like New York's Tuxedo Park were built, the stranger was the poor man. And in California, where an increasing number of small cities drew entrance to all but residents, employees and guests, the stranger is whoever's not one of "us."

In Indian Wells, near Palm Springs, "us" are multimillionaires. In Rolling Hills, on the Palos Verdes peninsula, "us" are equestrians.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

I Think We All Wish That'

What we want and always emphasize is that the dialogue between the big powers should be continued, to arrive at a balanced disarmament. I wish the two sides would do still more to bring [the Geneva] talks to a successful completion. I think we all wish that.

—Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, quoted in an interview in *Newsway*.

The worsening East-West tension, mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union, is worrying many people.

Communication between antagonistic nations sometimes reduces hostile feelings and prevents the accidental outbreak of war due to suspicion. Accordingly we attach importance to West Germany's policy to continue meetings with the Soviet Union.

—The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

Anyone who expected tangible results from Chancellor Kohl's Moscow visit will now have to transfer his hopes to the Geneva negotiations or the possibility of a summit meeting between Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan. But the absence of anything approaching a breakthrough does not mean that nothing was

achieved. Despite Moscow's superficial intransigence, it became clear that NATO's installation of new missiles will not put an end to Soviet-German or Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The Russians emphasized that both sides would have an ongoing interest in nuclear disarmament. And Moscow's threats of counter-measures emerged as relatively harmless by comparison with the weight of nuclear weaponry already targeted against the West.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Bad Deal in Madrid?

Bad news for the Soviet people — and the rest of us. Détente is making a comeback.

International Agreement has been reached at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Madrid. The conference, a long-running follow-up to the Helsinki Agreement of 1975, was dedicated to improving East-West relations. At Helsinki, the crowning jewel of détente, the Soviets undertook to respect "the universal significance of human rights and fundamental freedoms." They then immediately reneged on the deal.

—The Daily Express (London).

—The Daily Express (London).

FROM OUR JULY 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Trouble in Central America

WASHINGTON — Mr. Ade, Acting Secretary of State, says a cruiser will be sent to guard American interests in Honduras. The Albany, now at Panama, is likely to go. Contradictory reports to the State Department indicate that the revolution has assumed a serious aspect, but Honduras will probably defeat the troublemakers. Salvador and Guatamala have made arrests of revolutionary leaders, and assume the State Department that they will help Honduras to crush the revolt. Guatemala is accused of starting the revolution, but no proof has been submitted. Central Americans say the revolution will be defeated, but they agree that the presence of an American warship will help the situation.

1933: Only the Nazis Are Left

BERLIN — A sharply worded decree has been issued by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi minister of the interior, declaring emphatically that the "revolution is ended." Declaring in his message that other political parties have been dissolved and their remnant in future rendered impossible, Frick said: "The National Socialist Party thereby becomes the exclusive pillar of the state. Thereby the victorious German revolution has entered a state of evolution that means normal legal constructive work." Any attempt to "subvert the German revolution" by unauthorized interference with industry will be punished with the most severe measures — imprisonment as a minimum — no matter who it may be," Frick said.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEWIS HUEBNER, Publisher

Deputy Publisher

Editor

A Pundit
Party to
Debate.

A Secretive, Select U.S. Group Responds to Threat of Nuclear Terrorism

By Judith Valente
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thousands of tourists who poured into Washington for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976 probably never noticed the unmarked vans circling the streets around the federal buildings of the Mall.

Though the men driving the vans were dressed to resemble deliverymen, they were actually nuclear experts on a secret government mission.

They were members of the Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST), a secretive, select group of U.S. Department of Energy scientists and technicians who respond to threats of nuclear terrorism.

On this particular day they were checking radiation levels around federal buildings because the FBI was worried that a terrorist group might use the highly public event to threaten to explode or release nuclear material.

That fear proved false. But since then, the 250

NEST experts, 30 of whom are stationed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, have crisscrossed the continent responding to more than 20 threats of blackmail and to two nuclear accidents.

In only one extortion case did NEST experts find any actual nuclear materials. In 1979, a former employee of a nuclear power plant in Wilmington, North Carolina, obtained plutonium oxide and threatened to release it into the air unless he received \$100,000.

The man was caught, prosecuted and sentenced to 15 years in prison. But NEST experts and FBI officials say the possibility of a truly serious threat of nuclear terrorism is no longer a question of if, but when.

Oliver R. Revell, the FBI's assistant director for criminal investigations, who would be one of the first officials to decide whether a threat is believable enough for NEST experts to be put on alert and eventually deployed, said: "Even a small, crude device has a destructive radius of at least a

mile. That's not taking into consideration fallout."

FBI and NEST officials say what worries them most is the following scenario: A terrorist group, acting under the auspices of a Third World country with nuclear capability, smuggles a nuclear device or materials into the United States, then threatens to explode the device or release the materials.

Rather than using a nuclear device, it would be easier, and probably more likely, for a terrorist group to try to contaminate water or release radioactive gases into the air, the NEST experts say.

"It is unlikely that a terrorist group could contaminate an entire city's water supply," Mr. Revell said. "But the fear of that is substantial enough to wreak havoc."

When a threat comes in writing, FBI experts examine the paper, analyze the handwriting and have a psycholinguistics expert analyze such things as the letter-writer's choice of words and

sentence structure for clues about the writer's state of mind and the region he or she may come from. Lasers are used to lift fingerprints.

Meanwhile, Energy Department experts analyze the letter to see how much the writer shows he or she knows of nuclear devices.

NEST members are sent out only when "we have enough information to believe that there is some possibility of an actual device or material and we have a general idea of where it is," Mr. Revell said.

NEST experts would probably fly out on of two NEST helicopters at Andrews equipped with radiation-detection equipment. There is also a computer on board that interprets the collected data.

Meanwhile, back at the FBI, Mr. Revell would open up a command center that has direct phone lines to the attorney general, the State Department, the CIA and the White House, as well as computers that could call up information on well-known terrorist groups.

If the threat were extremely serious, the FBI director would take personal control of the center and sit next to the direct phone line to the White House.

Mr. Revell said there is no set procedure on when to inform the public. It is the FBI, and ultimately the president, who makes that decision.

In the past when NEST has been called out, the public was not informed until the threat was over, and only then because the public first learned about the incident from some other source.

The existence of NEST was not even known to the public until three years after it was established in 1974, and information concerning it was revealed at a congressional budget hearing.

Today, NEST has a \$14-million budget. Little is known about its members except that they include volunteer nuclear physicists and aviation mechanics who have other jobs within the Department of Energy and receive no extra pay.

DIAMONDS

YOUR BEST BUY

Single diamonds at wholesale prices by the world's most important cut-diamond market. Give diamonds to the ones you love, buy for investment, for your enjoyment.

Write or call us:

Joaquin Goldenstein
diamondexport

Established 1922

Pallatiestraat 62, B-2000 Antwerp
Belgium - Tel. (03) 224-07-51

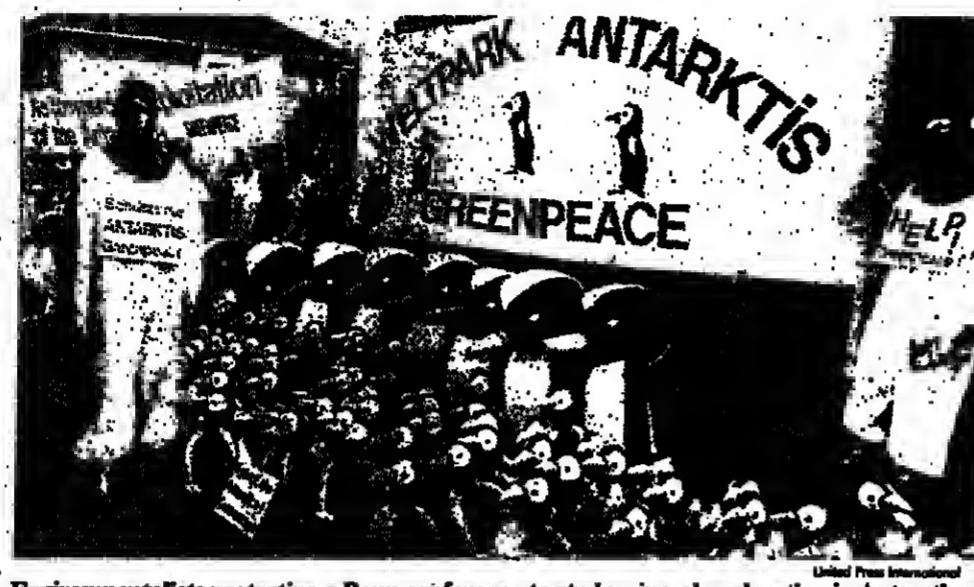
at the Diamond Club Bldg.

Gold Medal

***** 1988 *****

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts in all types. Fiction, non-fiction poetry, drama, essays, etc. Send resume and sample manuscript. Send for free booklet H-3. Vanguard Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001 USA



Environmentalists protesting a Bonn conference to study mineral exploration in Antarctica.

Mining Talks On Antarctic Are Picketed

BONN — Environmentalists dressed as penguins picketed the opening Monday of a 14-nation conference here on commercial possibilities for mineral resources believed to be buried under the antarctic ice.

About 30 members of the Greenpeace organization held banners urging that Antarctica be made into a world park.

The two-week conference is expected to set ground rules for mining companies seeking to obtain prospecting rights for mineral resources that may be in Antarctica, although a U.S. delegate said no commercially viable minerals have yet been discovered and companies will face enormous prospecting costs.

However, geologists estimate that there are substantial reserves of coal, gas and metals under the continent, 90 percent of which is covered by ice.

Working part in the conference are the United States, Japan, France, West Germany, Britain, Belgium, Poland, Chile, Norway, Argentina, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and the Soviet Union.

They are all signatories to a 1959 treaty declaring Antarctica a nuclear-free no-man's-land to be used for scientific research.

"We want to preserve Antarctica as a zone of peace open to all nations," a spokesman for the environmentalists said. "If we don't, exploitation will come before conservation."

Dozens of plastic penguins lined the pavement outside the conference center and two large toy penguins lay on stretchers at each side of the entrance.

A U.S. delegate rejected the appeal of the demonstrators, saying: "We are not trying to run Antarctica. We want to see that development takes place in a sensible way. He said that at this point it is impossible to predict how much development is likely to take place in Antarctica.

Asked about the expressed fears of developing countries that the industrial nations want to keep all the antarctic wealth to themselves, the delegate replied: "We want to find a plan acceptable to everyone."

The conference went into closed session after an opening ceremony addressed by Alois Mertes, minister of state at the West German Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Mertes called the meeting a test for the will of the participants to draft satisfactory and practical regulations for antarctic prospecting that also respected the interests of non-participating developing countries.

Hart Said to Plan Filibuster on MX

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Senator Gary Hart, a contender for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1984, plans to try to kill the long-disputed MX missile this week with a filibuster on the Senate floor, according to his staff.

In debate on a military spending bill, Mr. Hart, of Colorado, plans to offer a long series of amendments designed to eliminate funds for the missile and hold the floor with the help of five to 10 other senators, a staff member said.

The House is tentatively scheduled to take up the MX issue late this week or early the following week.

Children Are Drought's First Victims

(Continued from Page 1)

national food and transportation assistance are provided soon.

So far, the food-rich countries have been slow in reacting to repeated Ethiopian warnings of a potential disaster.

Ethiopia, although making efforts to organize drought relief, has been slow in arranging transportation and sometimes inefficient in providing available food to the hungry.

If governments continue to hesitate, it seems certain that tens of thousands of Ethiopian children will not live until the next harvest in November. The crisis period is expected in October, when people will need more energy to start bringing in the food.

Some starvation is common in Ethiopia, where pockets of famine are usual even in years of fair harvests. However, poor rains for two years followed by a 60-percent decline in precipitation in many of the northern areas last year have made the situation critical.

In a society that normally lives on the margin, drought can push it over the edge.

The burial ground at Zwi Hammus shows part of the toll so far. Each grave on the hillside is marked by a small pile of stones.

The piles are very close together, indicating that most of the deaths have been infants or young children. Tegegne Wolpet, a resident of the camp, said about 150 children had been buried there in April and May.

The reasons for the toll were easy to discern at the camp, which is 32 miles (53 kilometers) from the provincial capital of Gondar but almost a full day's trip by four-wheel drive vehicle.

The dusty, parched camp was set up by the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission with the assistance of World Vision but was closed in June because of a guerrilla attack and lack of adequate water resources and supply routes.

On an almost treeless plain at 6,500 feet (almost 2,000 meters) altitude, the camp was built in only two shelters where people living too far from food distribution points were able to settle and receive regular relief supplies.

Many families split up, with some staying at the shelters and others remaining in their highland villages, so there would be fewer people sharing the meager supplies.

What happened to the children left behind, Mr. Denekes, the World Vision health assistant, was asked.

"What they give us is not enough," he responded. Last month more than 2,000 people were living in Zwi Hammus, with a few sticks shaped as a hut for shelter, no sanitary facilities, limited

water and little food, because the only means of supply, a plane owned by World Vision, was grounded awaiting spare parts from Canada.

Because food was running out, each person was limited to one cup of grain a day. Too little to grind, it was simply roasted, a method that makes it almost indigestible for undernourished children.

Major Dawit Wolde Giorgis, the head of the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, said he feared that unless international assistance in transport was provided soon, thousands of people would stream out of the mountains seeking food.

"It will take years to rehabilitate them," he said.

With the expected onset of the rains at the end of the month there was fear, that the camps would become centers of epidemics.

People were deemed to be better off remaining in their villages and walking for several days once a month to get food at distribution centers, if it can be provided.

After two days of unseasonable rain last month, measles and dysentery swept the shelter at Zwi Hammus and 10 children died in a week. Seven partially dug wells were destroyed.

The only remaining shelter is at Ibmet, south of Zwi Hammus, and most of the 5,000 people there last month have also returned to the bush, leaving only about 800 residents.

The two sites are separated by the Balcha Mountains. The name has a touch of irony: In Amharic, the main language of Ethiopia, *bala* is the word for the apple tree in the Garden of Eden.

In front of a typical hut, a woman was cooking five fufa pancakes over her dung-fueled fire to feed her family of seven for the entire day. She said they never had meat. A sauce to eat with the injera was being prepared with "burner," a hot spice, that she had bought in exchange for some grain.

Twenty-five miles to the east in the village of Qualissa, people were much healthier, according to Anne O'Mahony, a nurse for the Irish relief agency Concern.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Ibmet, she said. The people have terraced many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced and bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

and eat their planting seeds to survive, thus compounding the disaster for the next season. If they did not sell their cattle, however, the animals would die for lack of grazing before the next rains.

The government has not managed to get seeds and implements to many of the people before July's planting season.

A man waiting for food distribution said it took "two days for the strong, three days for the weak" to walk from his village to Ibmet. It will take about two more days after the rains because people will no longer be able to ford the rivers.

The United Nations Disaster Relief Office has appealed for trucks and the use of aircraft capable of landing and taking off on short airstrips to speed distribution. So far there has been no response to the appeals for transportation assistance.

Vivian Walden, a nurse with Danish Church Aid, said 26 of the 113 children in the intensive feeding center had died. Asked how many had died outside the center, she said: "I don't know but certainly more. We live near a church and there are funerals every day. I've stopped counting."

Children in supplementary feeding programs receive *fufa*, a mixture of grain, milk, vitamins and minerals, intended to be eaten as a porridge. But families are so short of grain that they often use the *fufa* to make the pancakes, called *biyera*, that is the staple of the Ethiopian diet. In that form it is difficult for malnourished children to digest. In addition, it means the child's ration is being shared with adults.

In front of a typical hut, a woman was cooking five fufa pancakes over her dung-fueled fire to feed her family of seven for the entire day. She said they never had meat. A sauce to eat with the injera was being prepared with "burner," a hot spice, that she had bought in exchange for some grain.

Twenty-five miles to the east in the village of Qualissa, people were much healthier, according to Anne O'Mahony, a nurse for the Irish relief agency Concern.

By staying in their village they have maintained their independence and thus do not have the defeated looks of those in Ibmet, she said. The people have terraced many of the fields to prevent erosion under a government-run, food-for-work program in which they get 6.6 pounds of food for each day worked.

Everywhere in Gondar province, there are plowed, terraced and bone-dry fields awaiting the rains for planting.

Wednesday: Guerrilla warfare hampers famine relief in Ethiopia.

Japanese Textbook Furor Renewed

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A lengthy dispute over the treatment of Japanese history in textbooks has been renewed recently with new government changes in the accounts of Japan's wartime conduct.

Last year the government refused to approve revisions of textbooks prepared for high schools, concluding off protests from other Asian nations that the Japanese government was glossing over brutalities committed before and during World War II.

The protests arose after the Education Ministry insisted that Japanese actions in northern China in the 1930s be described as army advances rather than aggression.

The protests arose after the Education Ministry insisted that Japanese actions in northern China in the 1930s be described as army advances rather than aggression.

This year, in reviewing books prepared for junior high schools, the ministry decided to allow the word invasion to describe the Japanese occupation of Manchuria in 1931. But on other historical points, the government made some changes.

For example, accounts of events in Japanese-occupied Korea and Singapore have been altered in a manner that suggests, without changing basic facts, that Japanese troops may not have killed as many people as previously reported.

In one manuscript, the author referred to 53,000 casualties inflicted by Japanese soldiers in 1919 during an uprising in Korea, then a Japanese colony.

The text authorized by the ministry also mentions the 53,000 figure, but adds a parenthetical statement that the governor-general of Korea estimated only 2,000 casualties. Not mentioned is the fact that the governor-general was a Japanese official.

Similarly, a statement that 20,000 were killed in Japanese-occupied Singapore was altered to read that "more than 6,000" died.

A passage that said more than 300,000 people were killed in 1937 in Nanking was altered to attribute the death toll to reports by the Chinese.

The latest controversy arose several weeks ago when textbook writers provided the newspapers with samples of their work and the government revisions.

Panel in U.S.

ARTS / LEISURE

Art of Invective Isn't What It Used to Be

By Walter Goodman

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — I called Lillian Hellman's lawyer the other day to ask what had become of the \$2.25-million libel suit she initiated against Mary McCarthy more than three years ago. He promised it would finally come to trial this year. If that suit, which has elicited reservations even among those who hold a higher opinion of Hellman's career than McCarthy does, should actually reach the courtroom, no matter what the jury decides it is bound to diminish McCarthy's purse, Hellman's reputation as a friend of free expression and the vigor of literary dispute in the United States, none of which is in particularly robust shape.

The incident that roused Hellman to litigation was an appearance by McCarthy on the Dick Cavett Show over public television in January 1980. In response to Cavett's request for examples of "overpraised writers," McCarthy named Hellman, "who I think is terribly overrated, a bad writer and a dishonest writer." When Cavett asked what she meant by "dishonest," McCarthy responded: "Everything . . . every word she writes is a lie including 'and' and 'the.'"

It may be taken as a sign of our times or of Hellman's sensibilities that so mild an observation should be the cause of the "mental pain and anguish" and the fear of "being injured in her profession" that constitute her complaint against McCarthy and the show's producers. After all, McCarthy did not say of Hellman's work as Dr. Johnson did of Lord Chesterfield's letters to his son, "They teach the morals of a whore and the manners of a dancing master." Although their differences have a political as well as a literary cast, McCarthy did not say of

Hellman, as Disraeli said of a political opponent, "He has committed every crime that does not require courage." How gentle the epithet "dishonest" seems next to Mark Twain's charge that Kipling "did measureless harm; more real and lasting harm, perhaps than any other individual that ever wrote."

If Hellman deserves \$500,000 in punitive damages from McCarthy, what did Dr. Johnson deserve from Horace Walpole for calling him "a babbling old woman" and adding that "prejudice and bigotry, pride and presumption, and arrogance and pedantry are the bogs that brew his ink"? Swinburne never brought suit against Carlyle for saying of him, "I have no wish to know anyone sitting in a sewer and adding to it." Swinburne was probably relieved that Carlyle did not treat him as he treated Emerson ("a gap-toothed and hoary-headed ass . . . now in his dotage spits and chatters from a dither perch of his own finding and fowling") or Whiteman ("under the dirty clumsy paws of a harper whose spectrum is a muckrake, any tune will become a chaos of disorder") or Charles Lamb ("I sincerely believe [him] to be in some considerable degree insane").

What Pope or Swift might have done to Hellman has no place in a family newspaper.

If among the viewers of the Cavett show that fateful night there was a chap who believed that Hellman sometimes told the truth, would McCarthy's wisecrack have altered his opinion and so done \$1.75 million worth of damage to Hellman's professional standing? Not if he knew anything about the hyperbolic customs of their trade. McCarthy's "everything" was comfortably within the conventions of the literary insult.

Here is Oscar Wilde summing up George

Meredith: "As a writer, he has mastered everything except language; as a novelist, he can do everything except tell a story; as an artist, he is everything except artfulness." Shaw, in a kindly mood, told Chesterton: "I know everything you say is bunkum, though a fair amount of it is inspired bunkum." The charge of lying is a common weapon in the literary-political arsenal. McCarthy's jibe is but a firecracker beside the bomb that Sinclair Lewis dropped on a prominent critic who had annoyed him: "I denounce Mr. Bernard De Voto as a fool and a tedious and egotistical fool, as a har and a pomposome and boresome liar."

McCarthy's distaste for Hellman has two sources. There is Hellman's success as a writer of middlebrow melodrama, a line of work that highbrow critics like McCarthy naturally scorn. But more to the point is Hellman's political past, of which she not long ago reminded the world in "Scoundrel Time," her memoir of the 1940s and '50s. In the years shortly before and after World War II, when the U.S. left was riven by the issue of Soviet totalitarianism, Hellman was counted among the friends of Stalin's Russia while McCarthy was prominent among those who attacked it.

The Stalinist versus anti-Stalinist dispute is not likely to die as long as those who bled over it live, and McCarthy is by no means alone in finding "Scoundrel Time" at variance with veracity. Still, Hellman is surely entitled to her day in court. The question is whether the right court for writers is not public opinion. As Hellman contemplates proceeding against McCarthy, she might consider whether her efforts to punish another writer with the instruments of the law may not invite uncomfortable comparisons with methods used in the country she once defended.

The Minor Pleasures

Of Italian Winetasting

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

NEAR VAL D'AOSTA, Italy

Where this is being written is not exactly Val d'Aosta. That's down there in the valley somewhere, about 3,000 feet below the clouds. This tiny alpine village clinging to the side of a snow-capped mountain is called Salasses.

This is the last night of a two-week turn through northern Italy that began as a vacation and quickly turned into a wine journey, as such trips often do.

That's both good and bad. Good because the people who make wine seem always to have a special devotion for their land and one comes away from them with a sense of place and craft that no ordinary voyager will ever feel. Good, too, because it is important to experience the places where wine is made.

Bad? Let's say *fatiguing*, now, and then. The wine-making process is complex and fascinating but the tools of the trade can be a bit boring the 20th time around.

The wines themselves are something else. One of the first lessons: Italian winegrowers are much more casual than their French counterparts. Tastings in the wine cellar have a way of turning into small parties, with children under foot, dogs racing to and fro and an occasional cigar-puffing friend or relative tagging along out of curiosity. Old wines are extremely rare.

In fact, some of the best wines to be had were in restaurants and not in the cellars of the wine makers. Two places on this trip had superb cellars: San Domenico in Imola, 15 minutes southwest of Bologna, and the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence. Other restaurants, particularly in Florence, seemed astonished when anyone mentioned a wine other than the one set out on the table at the beginning of each meal.

In the little hotel in Salasses one night, a request for an innocuous local white wine produced a bottle from the 1969 vintage filled with something brown. "It's not cold," the waitress said, unwittingly giving us the out we sought.

Next came a 1976 *pinot grigio* — gray pinot, from the Alto Adige, Italy's northeastern province. It came from an Italian wine maker with a not particularly Italianate name — Karl Schmidt. German names are common in Alto Adige; so is the German language. The wine was a bit old for a white, but it was cold and not half bad. Then came a 1969 *Spumma riserva*, and, finally, a 1962 *Ghemme riserva*, both wines from the Piedmont. The 1962, from a skipper named Guido Ponti, was in much better shape.

I offer this little selection not so much because the wines were memorable — they were not — but to show the possibilities to be found in some out-of-the-way places. There were dozens of old vintages.

on the wine list. Had we another two or three days to explore the cellar here, we would almost certainly come up with some real finds. Our three good bottles, consumed while we watched the moon rise over Mount Blanc across the valley, cost us a total of about \$20.

One of our best wine meals was with a group of growers and wine makers in La Meza, a mountain-top village near Alba in the heart of the Barolo region. Along with a fine country meal, we drank a 1981 sparkling wine, a wine that beats any Asti spumante, a 1982 *dolcetto*, like a Beaujolais nouveau but better, two Barolos, including a 1964 from Paolo Cordero, a famous local producer; a bubbly Moscato with dessert, and, finally, a local grappa. That is, the Americans drank grappa. The winegrowers finished off their meal with coffee and Jack Daniels.

At the Enoteca Pinchiorri in Florence they have a peculiar and slightly pretentious custom of laying on larger and larger crystal wine glasses with each course. As we moved through wines with astonishing names, such as *Granmacucco*, *Ribolla Gialla* and *Vintage Tunina*, the glasses grew and grew. The one red, *Ioddi di San Nicolo*, was served in what looked like handsome crystal vases.

The *Vintage Tunina* — that's the whole name, not just a description — was greeted with considerable curiosity. We had been told it was one of the best white Italian wines, if not the best. It was in fact very good and would make a fascinating entry in some blind tastings with French and California whites. It is made from *pinot bianco*, chardonnay and sauvignon grapes by Sylvio Jermann in the northeast, on the Yugoslavia border, produced only in the best years and its proponents say, is Italy's closest rival to the best white Burgundies.

At *Da Noia*, a bistro-like place with a delightful backyard and a reputation as the "in" place to eat in Florence, we sampled a rare root-Moscato from the vineyards of a state oenological institute in the Italian Alps. A chardonnay and sauvignon blend with dessert, and, finally, a local grappa. That is, the Americans drank grappa. The winegrowers finished off their meal with coffee and Jack Daniels.

Wein invented jazz festivals in the '50s in Newport, he produces Kool Jazz Festivals all over America, he knows how to keep his cards close to his chest. He smiled enigmatically. "Nobody told me anything about it! But why talk about a funeral? This is a fete!"

Qua la fete commence. Les Haricots Rouges, a French Dixieland band, launched into "When the Saints Go Marching In" on the sun-drenched Promenade des Anglais on opening day, Saturday. The sound of bebop floated up between the gaily lit shore-front hotels later that evening. This is no funeral.

Wein says that of all the festivals he produces this is his favorite, and "I'm not just saying that." What he likes most is the feeling of freedom. He laughed. "I'm talking about jazz, not free jazz."

He was sitting on a chair in the shade of a tree in the outdoor restaurant area (Creole food featured)



Lionel Hampton is honored at 10th Nice jazz festival.

Nice Jazz Festival 'Cool' Despite Franc Decline

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

NICE — George Wein understands just enough French to realize there was something fishy when the French reporter's question: "Is it true that the tenth Grande Parade du Jazz will be the last?" included the word *fusible*.

Wein invented jazz festivals in the '50s in Newport, he produces Kool Jazz Festivals all over America, he knows how to keep his cards close to his chest. He smiled enigmatically. "Nobody told me anything about it! But why talk about a funeral? This is a fete!"

Qua la fete commence. Les Haricots Rouges, a French Dixieland band, launched into "When the Saints Go Marching In" on the sun-drenched Promenade des Anglais on opening day, Saturday. The sound of bebop floated up between the gaily lit shore-front hotels later that evening. This is no funeral.

Wein says that of all the festivals he produces this is his favorite, and "I'm not just saying that." What he likes most is the feeling of freedom. He laughed. "I'm talking about jazz, not free jazz."

He was sitting on a chair in the shade of a tree in the outdoor restaurant area (Creole food featured)

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Close Chg/pt.

12/12/82 12/13/82 12/14/82 12/15/82 12/16/82

12/17/82 12/18/82 12/19/82 12/20/82 12/21/82

12/22/82 12/23/82 12/24/82 12/25/82 12/26/82

12/27/82 12/28/82 12/29/82 12/30/82 12/31/82

1/1/83 1/2/83 1/3/83 1/4/83 1/5/83

1/6/83 1/7/83 1/8/83 1/9/83 1/10/83

1/11/83 1/12/83 1/13/83 1/14/83 1/15/83

1/16/83 1/17/83 1/18/83 1/19/83 1/20/83

1/21/83 1/22/83 1/23/83 1/24/83 1/25/83

1/26/83 1/27/83 1/28/83 1/29/83 1/30/83

1/31/83 1/32/83 1/33/83 1/34/83 1/35/83

1/36/83 1/37/83 1/38/83 1/39/83 1/40/83

1/41/83 1/42/83 1/43/83 1/44/83 1/45/83

1/46/83 1/47/83 1/48/83 1/49/83 1/50/83

1/51/83 1/52/83 1/53/83 1/54/83 1/55/83

1/56/83 1/57/83 1/58/83 1/59/83 1/60/83

1/61/83 1/62/83 1/63/83 1/64/83 1/65/83

1/66/83 1/67/83 1/68/83 1/69/83 1/70/83

1/71/83 1/72/83 1/73/83 1/74/83 1/75/83

1/76/83 1/77/83 1/78/83 1/79/83 1/80/83

1/81/83 1/82/83 1/83/83 1/84/83 1/85/83

1/86/83 1/87/83 1/88/83 1/89/83 1/90/83

1/91/83 1/92/83 1/93/83 1/94/83 1/95/83

1/96/83 1/97/83 1/98/83 1/99/83 1/100/83

Close Prev. Chg/pt.

12/12/82 12/13/82 12/14/82 12/15/82 12/16/82

12/17/82 12/18/82 12/19/82 12/20/82 12/21/82

12/22/82 12/23/82 12/24/82 12/25/82 12/26/82

12/27/82 12/28/82 12/29/82 12/30/82 12/31/82

1/1/83 1/2/83 1/3/83 1/4/83 1/5/83

1/6/83 1/7/83 1/8/83 1/9/83 1/10/83

1/11/83 1/12/83 1/13/83 1/14/83 1/15/83

1/16/83 1/17/83 1/18/83 1/19/83 1/20/83

1/21/83 1/22/83 1/23/83 1/24/83 1/25/83

1/26/83 1/27/83 1/28/83 1/29/83 1/30/83

1/31/83 1/32/83 1/33/83 1/34/83 1/35/83

1/36/83 1/37/83 1/38/83 1/39/83 1/40/83

1/41/83 1/42/83 1/43/83 1/44/83 1/45/83

1/46/83 1/47/83 1/48/83 1/49/83 1/50/83

1/51/83 1/52/83 1/53/83 1/54/83 1/55/83

1/56/83 1/57/83 1/58/83 1/59/83 1/60/83

1/61/83 1/62/83 1/63/83 1/64/83 1/65/83

1/66/83 1/67/83 1/68/83 1/69/83 1/70/83

1/71/83 1/72/83 1/73/83 1/74/83 1/75/83

1/76/83 1/77/83 1/78/83 1/79/83 1/80/83

1/81/83 1/82/83 1/83/83 1/84/83 1/85/83

1/86/83 1/87/83 1/88/83 1/89/83 1/90/83

1/91/83 1/92/83 1/93/83 1

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.
	Open	Close	Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev.	Chg.	
36 12m Gordan	54	51	11	22	27	304	2411	—	—	—	—	—
36 20m Gould	1.72	1.42	20	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
36 20m Gould	1.46	1.42	20	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
225 20m Gruber	1.20	1.17	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
17 20m Gruber	1.20	1.17	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
408 17m GULAIN	80	75	19	12	12	161	1612	17	17	17	17	17
276 15m GUNTR	1.20	1.17	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
312 15m GUNTR	1.20	1.17	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
341 20m GHMPH	1.72	1.70	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
192 12m GHMPH	1.72	1.70	21	34	34	265	3016	16	15	15	15	—
15 11m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
354 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
14 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
225 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11 12m GMF	1.50	1.20	12	1								

BUSINESS BRIEFS**U.S. Trade With China Declines To Lowest Level in Nearly 4 Years**

BEIJING (UPI) — U.S. trade with China, reduced by a retaliatory Chinese trade ban, plunged in May to its lowest monthly level in nearly four years, the U.S. Embassy here reported.

The embassy report Saturday said Chinese-American trade fell to \$238 million in May, the lowest monthly level since October 1979. It said U.S. exports totaled \$75.2 million, the lowest level since August 1978.

The steep decline resulted in a U.S. trade deficit of \$37.8 million for May, the second consecutive U.S. monthly trade deficit with China and the fourth in less than a year, the embassy said.

Except for corn, which was up 77 percent last year, U.S. agricultural exports for May were nearly non-existent because of a trade ban on American cotton, soybeans and chemical fibers. The ban went into effect in January after Washington imposed unilateral textile export quotas on China. The two nations still have not reached a new textile agreement.

CSX's Texas Gas Takeover Blocked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger refused Monday to lift a court order that temporarily blocks CSX Corp. from acquiring Texas Gas Corp.

Mr. Burger turned down a plea by CSX, the largest U.S. railway system, to overrule a U.S. appeals court that bars at least for now the takeover of Texas Gas. CSX, meanwhile, has extended its \$1-billion tender offer for shares of Texas Gas to Aug. 2.

More than 90 percent of Texas Gas shares have been tendered to CSX, but a ruling Friday by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has left CSX unable to buy them.

Iran Compensates Bridgestone

TOKYO (Reuters) — Iran has paid Bridgeston Tire Co. and Marubeni Corp. a total of 1 billion yen (\$20.8 million) as compensation for the nationalization of their jointly owned Iranian company and as repayment of loans, Iranian Embassy sources said Monday.

Bridgestone confirmed that a lump sum had been paid to the two companies by Iran but declined to specify the amount.

Klöckner Cautiously Optimistic

DUISBURG — Klöckner & Co. is only guardedly optimistic about its prospects for the rest of 1983 after having a balanced first half, its chief executive, Joerg Heule, said Monday.

He told a press conference that this optimism may diminish later this year if the economic recovery remains uneven in many sectors.

"Group first half results were 'not unsatisfactory,' given the economic situation, and allowed the group to enter the second half 'without advantage or disadvantage,'" he said.

Japanese Firm Sends Team to U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. said Monday that it will send a team to the United States next week for a three-week study of the possibilities of buying computer software there.

The company, which used to limit its overseas procurement to hardware, is now planning to buy software in an effort to increase its foreign purchases in response to a request by complaints by the United States and other countries about Japan's trade imbalance, it said.

EC Rejects Plan to Set New Rates for Credits

BRUSSELS — The European Community rejected a plan on Monday to fix new interest rates for low-interest export credits after France and Italy turned down terms already accepted by other rich nations.

Finance Minister Jacques Delors of France said the community would now seek an extension for two or three months of existing arrangements for the low-interest government-subsidized loans, used as a weapon in the fight for export markets.

But Chancellor of the Exchequer Nigel Lawson of Britain said the move could risk a breakdown of a long-standing international accord over the credits.

The minimum interest charges are set annually by the 22-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to prevent cut-throat competition.

Officials said the decision would anger the United States, which wanted an urgent revision of the loan system and which in the past had threatened an export credit "war."

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Germany

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

Later a communiqué issued by the ministers said the community was seeking an extension of the existing arrangements until Oct. 31. They are formally due to expire on July 15.

The United States, Japan and the EC have been at odds for months over upscaling the agreement. They reached a compromise last month in Paris, where the OECD is based, but at the start of EC finance ministers' talks Monday, Mr. Delors made it clear that he would not accept the compromise.

The compromise would have slightly cut the cost of credits to all but the richest recipients. It also included a semiautomatic clause to phase out subsidies over three years.

France, backed by Italy, wants sharper cuts in the interest charges.

The compromise provided for a cut in borrowing charges for the poorest recipients to 9.5 percent, and for intermediate nations to 10.7 percent. The rate of 12.4 percent paid by the most affluent states would be unchanged.

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Germany

U.S. Trade Deficit Considered A Serious Threat to Economy

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. deficit in foreign trade, which has widened to record levels, is a serious threat to the economy that is unlikely to be relieved by a recovery in the domestic economy, officials in the Reagan administration now believe.

The gap between imports and exports is expected to contribute to persistently high unemployment and continuing troubles for many industries.

Government officials predict that imports of merchandise will exceed exports by \$60 billion or more this year, a gap that would be 30 percent wider than last year's record deficit.

And nonmerchandise trade is not helping any. For years, the country relied on gains from other international business activities, such as banking, insurance and travel services, to compensate for shortfalls in the export of goods. But that advantage, too, has faded, further widening the overall deficit in the balance of payments.

Robert J. Ortner, the Commerce Department's chief economist, said that the total deficit could reach \$25 billion this year, exceeding the record current-account deficit of \$15 billion in 1978.

"It certainly looks alarming," he added.

All those industries represent jobs. A Commerce Department study says that export-related employment dropped from 6.2 million jobs in 1980 to 4.9 million in 1982, a decline that represented 40 percent of all the U.S. jobs lost during the two years.

Most executives and economists single out the dollar as the chief reason for the weakness of U.S. exports. "The British pound is down 35 or 40 percent against the dollar," said Thomas A. Holmes, chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Co., a leading U.S. exporter of compressors, pumps, mining equipment, oil-drilling equipment and other gear.

"That differential means we have to drop our prices by that much or raise our productivity by that much," Mr. Holmes said.

To compete, Mr. Holmes said, an U.S. manufacturer must buy more and more parts for equipment abroad, with strong dollars, to close the currency differential.

Deficits and surpluses in trade were once unimportant to the United States, a country that through most of its history could depend on its vast internal market for growth and prosperity. But during the last 20 years, foreign industries have discovered that vast market, too,



Thomas A. Holmes

while foreigners sell their currencies and buy dollar investments, easing demand for those currencies and putting a premium on the dollar.

Even without the dollar problem, U.S. industry is hard put to find more foreign customers now.

Walter K. Johnson, chief economist at General Electric Co., said that a company comes up dry just about everywhere it looks.

He said that even the oil-producing countries offer little promise.

Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia have all but ceased their ambitious development programs with the declines in oil prices and in world demand.

Many developing countries are big borrowers from the West. But because of the recession and other factors, some have had to reschedule their debt payments and promise to cut spending.

Now there is a new restraint, said Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce for international trade.

Normally, a U.S. company would go to its bank for 120-day supplier credits, or loans, to give a foreign customer to make it part of the purchase.

"Supplier credits probably account for half our trade with Mexico," he said. But now banks have become reluctant to extend the credits, he said, and the loans "have slowed down to a trickle."

These problems, Mr. Olmer thinks, are probably transitory. But other problems are likely to linger.

World markets have become vastly more competitive, said Dean D. Thornton, a vice president for marketing at Boeing Co. in Seattle.

"There's been a fundamental change," Mr. Thornton said. "U.S. commercial-aircraft manufacturers dominated the world market. They made well over 90 percent of the world's jets. There were three companies — Boeing, Lockheed (McDonnell) Douglas. The only question was which one got the sales."

Then, he said, France, West Germany and Britain collaborated in the formation of Airbus Industrie, now a leading competitor. The European company, he said, gets a great amount of government support. "We'd like to have a more supportive policy from the U.S. government."

Most executives and economists single out the dollar as the chief reason for the weakness of U.S. exports.

"The British pound is down 35 or 40 percent against the dollar," said Thomas A. Holmes, chairman of Ingersoll-Rand Co., a leading U.S. exporter of compressors, pumps, mining equipment, oil-drilling equipment and other gear.

"That differential means we have to drop our prices by that much or raise our productivity by that much," Mr. Holmes said.

To compete, Mr. Holmes said, an U.S. manufacturer must buy more and more parts for equipment abroad, with strong dollars, to close the currency differential.

Most economists attribute the dollar's strength to the federal budget deficits, now running up to \$200 billion annually. They contend that the deficits force the Treasury to compete with consumers and industrial borrowers for funds. With more demand for dollars, their cost — interest rates — has to rise.

The higher interest rates, in turn,

many were worried about making cuts that were too steep.

Later a communiqué issued by the ministers said the community was seeking an extension of the existing arrangements until Oct. 31. They are formally due to expire on July 15.

The United States, Japan and the EC have been at odds for months over upscaling the agreement. They reached a compromise last month in Paris, where the OECD is based, but at the start of EC finance ministers' talks Monday, Mr. Delors made it clear that he would not accept the compromise.

The compromise would have slightly cut the cost of credits to all but the richest recipients. It also included a semiautomatic clause to phase out subsidies over three years.

France, backed by Italy, wants sharper cuts in the interest charges.

The compromise provided for a cut in borrowing charges for the poorest recipients to 9.5 percent, and for intermediate nations to 10.7 percent. The rate of 12.4 percent paid by the most affluent states would be unchanged.

"We will start work as soon as possible on proposals to find another solution," Mr. Delors said, adding that cuts of 1 to 1.5 percent in the current minimum rates of between 10 and 12.4 percent could be acceptable.

Officials said it would be difficult to find a new formula to satisfy the United States, while within the community Britain and West Germany

This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation of an offer to buy any of these Certificates.

Bank of Montreal

\$50,000,000

Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit
Due January 1986

Sold in Minimum Denominations of \$500,000

Merrill Lynch Money Markets Inc.
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group

Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

Notice of the Second Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 9:00 a.m. on 22nd July, 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

(a) to receive the report of the liquidator;

(b) to appoint auditors to the liquidation; and

(c) to resolve to hold the third and final liquidation meeting in order to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July, 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMC (Klynveld Main Goerdeler) S.A.r.l.

Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

Société Anonyme in Liquidation
Registered in Luxembourg, 14, rue Aldringen
(R.C. Luxembourg: B-6177)

Notice of the Third and Final Liquidation Meeting

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. of an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for 10:00 a.m. on 22nd July, 1983 at 14, rue Aldringen:

(a) to approve the report of the auditors to the liquidation;

(b) to grant discharge to the liquidator;

(c) to declare the liquidation closed; and

(d) to decide on the repository for any undistributed assets and the place where the books and records of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A. will be maintained.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting either in person or by proxy. In order to vote in person, shareholders must present either their share certificates or a certified receipt from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. for their share certificates. Forms of proxy may be obtained from Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. on lodgement of share certificates and, in order to be valid for voting at the meeting, such forms of proxy must be lodged with Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg by 10:00 a.m. on 20th July, 1983. Share certificates so deposited will be retained by Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. until the conclusion of the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

KMC (Klynveld Main Goerdeler) S.A.r.l.

Liquidator of Le Fonds Deltec International S.A.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

Iswimer

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale**U.S. \$125,000,000 Loan Facility**

Lead Managers

Chemical Bank International Group
CIBC Limited

The Crocker Bank
Standard Chartered Bank PLC

Managers

Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Group

Co-Managers

American Security Bank, N.A.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura

(New York Branch)

First Union National Bank

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited

Banco Central S.A.

Kredietbank International Group Southeast Bank N.A.

Nasco Bahamas

SPORTS

Brock, Dodgers Break Slumps With 10-3 Victory

compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — Rookie first baseman Greg Brock, batting a prolonged slump, drove in three runs with two singles to help Los Angeles break a five-game losing streak with a 10-3 romp over the Pittsburgh Pirates here Sunday. It was only the Dodgers' fifth victory in their last 17 games.

Brock, having gone 4-for-43 and driven in just seven runs since May 28, delivered a two-out, bases-loaded single in the third to put the Dodgers in front, 4-3. He produced his 19th RBI of the year in the fifth, singling after a walk to Dusty Baker and a single by Pedro Guerrero.

Right-hander Bert Hooton (8-2) limited the Pirates to four hits over the six innings he worked for his seventh straight victory. Dave Stewart pitched 1½ innings of scoreless relief and Steve Howe got the last four outs to earn his ninth save. Former Dodger Rick Rhoden, 6-8, took the loss.

The Pirates used third-inning bases-empty home runs by Marvel Wynne and Bill Madlock to break a 1-1 tie.

The Dodgers came back with three runs in their half of the inning. Hooton singled and Darrel

Thomas walked before Baker laced a double off the wall in right-center to cut the Pirate lead to one. Pedro Guerrero was walked intentionally to load the bases; Brock, hitting in his previous 11 at-bats, looped a single to right to bring in the eventual winning run.

Los Angeles scored five times in

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

the eighth, Guerrero's two-run single being the big blow. Madlock had singled home a run in the first, and Guerrero tied the score with his 19th homer of the year to open the second.

Giants 10, Cubs 2

In San Francisco, Duane Kuiper singled home two runs in the sixth and Albie Hatcher rebounded from his All-Star drubbing to help the Giants complete a doubleheader sweep with a 4-2 verdict over Chicago. Rocked for seven runs in two-thirds of an inning in last week's All-Star Game, Hatcher pitched a 10-hitter to raise his record to 10-4. He struck out four, walked none and lowered his league-leading earned-run average to 1.72. In the opener, Joel Youngblood's one-out single in the

ninth drove in Johnnie LeMaster from second base and led the Giants to their 10-8 victory.

Cardinals 4, Padres 2

In San Diego, Glenn Brummer capped a four-run ninth with a two-run double, leading St. Louis to a 4-2 decision over the Padres. Loser Gary Lucas (4-5) was the last of three San Diego pitchers.

Marlins 5, Astros 5

In New York, Darryl Strawberry hit a two-run home run to break a 5-5 tie and lift the Mets past Houston, 7-5. Hubie Brooks started the eighth with a single off reliever Bill Dewey (5-3), and Strawberry followed with his ninth homer of the year. Doug Sisk (3-2) was the winner.

Phillies 2, Reds 0

In Cincinnati, Marty Bystrom, Ron Reed and Al Holland combined on a seven-hitter and Bo Diaz singled in one run and helped build another as Philadelphia nipped the Reds, 2-0. Byström departed after five innings with a blister on his pitching hand. Holland registered his seventh save.

Blue Jays 6, Rangers 4

In Toronto, backed by the pitching of Steve Stieb and a two-run home run by Buck Martinez, the Blue Jays completed a three-game sweep of Texas with a 6-4 victory. Stieb, the winning pitcher in the All-Star game, raised his record to 11-7. He allowed three runs on six hits in his six-inning stint. Randy Moffit pitched the ninth and earned his eighth save.

Tigers 5, A's 3

In Detroit, Lance Parrish capped a five-run ninth with his second career grand-slam homer to rally the Tigers to a 5-3 triumph over Oakland. With Detroit trailing, 3-0, Larry Hemond stroked an RBI single off reliever Tom Burgmeyer. Dave Beard (2-2) replaced Burgmeyer and walked John Wockenfuss to load the bases. Jeff Jones then came on to face Parrish, whose home run made a winner of Howard Bailey (3-2).

Angels 5, Red Sox 3

In Boston, Tim Foli, Rick Burleson and Reggie Jackson singled home runs in a four-run seventh, lifting California past the Red Sox, 5-3.

Orioles 2, Mariners 0

In Baltimore, Mike Boddicker (5-4) pitched a five-hit complete game as the Orioles downed Seattle, 2-0. Baltimore, which had only two base hits, scored two unearned runs of Matt Young (7-9) in the seventh, while Benny Ayala delivered a bases-loaded sacrifice and Gary Roenicke scored on a wild pitch.

Brewers 12, White Sox 9

In Chicago, Ted Simmons drove in five runs, with a bases-loaded singe in a difficult eighth inning, to pace Milwaukee past the White Sox, 12-9, the longest

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cleveland Indians 10, Twins 4

Seattle 10, Cardinals 9

Montreal Expos 10, Atlanta 9

Chicago Cubs 10, St. Louis 9

San Francisco 10, Montreal 9

St. Louis 10, San Diego 9

Atlanta 10, Montreal 9

Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 9

New York 10, San Diego 9

Montreal 10, Atlanta 9

Chicago 10, Montreal 9

Montreal 10, Atlanta 9

</div

ART BUCHWALD

A Book of 'Slimy Lies'

WASHINGTON — The sumptuous people seem to be divided between those who read Seymour Hersh's book on Henry Kissinger, and those who have not. The group that has read it is much smaller than the one that hasn't. But the ones who haven't have a lot more to say about it.

"It's full of slimy lies," a man on the beach said.

"Have you read it?" I asked.

"No, but I went to Henry's 60th birthday party."

"I read it," a lady said, "and it confused me more than 'Shogun' or even 'Dallas.' I couldn't keep track of who was doing what to whom."

"I thought it was perfectly clear," a lawyer said. "Nixon double-crossed Henry when it suited his purposes, and Henry double-crossed the president when it suited him. Both wanted to double-cross the State Department and to bypass the Defense Department to deal directly with the Joint Chiefs of Staff when they secretly bombed Cambodia."

"I know that," the lady said. "What I didn't understand is why Nixon set up Kissinger in case the Vietnam war flopped, and who made Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird the heavy when the Laos incursion failed."

"I understood that," someone else said. "But I wasn't clear why."

Chinese Film Seen At Moscow Festival

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The audience at "Sunset Street," the first Chinese entry in many years at the Moscow Film Festival, laughed at such lines as "The restoration of private trade will bring back capitalism" and "To be kind-hearted is revisionist."

The state-run Soviet press on Sunday carried no reviews of the Chinese film nor of other entries shown since the festival began screening productions on Friday.

"Sunset Street," about residents of an old Beijing neighborhood, was light on ideology and drama, but it included some social notes, such as that in Beijing as in Moscow, youngsters seek T-shirts and caps with Western brand names and slogans and consider portable cassette players a status symbol.

Al Haig played games with Kissinger over the Saigon government just before the 1972 election.

"It's all slimy lies," the man who had been invited to Henry's 60th birthday said. "Hersh did a hatchet job on one of the finest secretaries of state this country ever had."

"How do you know that if you didn't read the book?"

"Because Kissinger told me so."

"What I can't understand is why the White House bugged Kissinger's staff and members of the press. Hersh had those facts down cold."

"Any fool knows what that was all about. The White House was tapping Henry's staff to find out who was leaking the inside stuff to the press that they weren't leaking."

"You mean the White House was leaking to the press?"

"Yes, but only confidential information favorable to Nixon. When it turned out unfavorable material was being leaked, the White House had to find out who was doing it."

"So the FBI tapped Kissinger's people with Henry's permission."

"Henry had to give his permission, or they would have become suspicious that he was the source of the leak."

"It's all slimy lies," Kissinger's defender said. "Henry only used his power when it was in the country's best interest."

"Where did you read that?"

"In Kissinger's book."

"I think the question we must answer today is not whether Mr. Hersh's facts are correct or not, but rather, should Mr. Hersh have written the book in the first place?" I said. "What purpose is served in showing duplicity, double-crossing, and dirty tricks by all the leading characters in the Nixon administration after the fact?"

"Perhaps Hersh wrote it so another administration couldn't get away with the same thing," a lady said.

"That's not a good reason," I protested. "Suppose someday Hersh chooses to write a similar book about what really went on in the Reagan administration? How would we all feel about that?" I asked.

"We all agreed we'd feel terrible.

Elizabeth Layton**Drawing on a Lifetime of Emotion, Woman, 73, Succeeds as Artist**

By Carla Hall
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Less than two weeks into her first art class, Elizabeth Layton produced a self-portrait in ruthless riveting detail: thick flabby arms with liver spots, large sagging breasts beneath a sheer negligee, a lined face and soft fleshy neck, garrulous thighs. To this, she added a few dashes of inexplicable whimsy: a ribbon in her hair and a wink of her left eye. She called it "The Wink."

She hung her work on the wall in her art class as did all the students at Ottawa University in Kansas. "I think they thought it was funny," she says. "They couldn't understand those marks from the garters on my thighs."

She was embarrassed, but of her classmates, she says, "They weren't fazed."

But then, she was a neophyte.

Today, she is 73, has exhibited all over her native Kansas and was named one of three Kansas Governor's Artists and selected for a mid-American tour. Her work was shown last month at the SoHo 20 Gallery in New York. A show of 31 of her drawings is at the National Council on Aging Gallery here through Sept. 2. Of her SoHo show, Kay Larson, writing in New York magazine, said, "I am tempted to call Mrs. Layton a genius."

"Tell me," says Layton via phone from the small town of Wellsville, Kansas, "everybody is a genius. What I am is an old, everyday person. What I can do is everybody can do."

She did it with a passion — all day long at first — exorcising ghosts of bad experiences, pent-up emotions, a life spent struggling with bouts of depression that included 13 electric shock treatments. In 1976, just a year before she started art class, one of her sons died after a long illness. Struggling with grief and her chronic depression ("the two things don't work together very well"), she decided to take the advice of her sister, and enrolled

in an art class at Ottawa University in September 1977.

"I had this terribly urgent feeling," she says. "With depressions, you have kind of a manic period. I would go and draw and draw. I don't draw that way anymore. I don't have that urgency. I draw feelings as expressed in your face and body. You know how sometimes there are pictures in newspapers of people in grief and readers say, 'Oh, why did the newspaper print that?' I make pictures of my feelings and you're free to look at those. I want you to look at those pictures. I don't want you to feel guilty."

That's one reason she won't sell her drawings, she says. She wants them available to the public. And frankly, she doesn't want them on her walls, either. "I just don't think they're exactly what you want to live with," she says.

"On the Death of a Son": An old woman with a saddened, shriveled face, cradles a dead baby while offering her breast. From above, a disconnected man's hand reaches down to offer a handkerchief.

"Void": An old woman with plaintive eyes looks skyward, reaching with both hands.

"Husband on Bathroom Scales": Glenn Layton, a slip of a man, is caught by surprise in his underwear as he weighs himself on the bathroom scale, still clutching his clothes.

Layton avoids her shows. "We just don't travel well. We're homebodies," she says, speaking for her husband as well.

She has lived in Wellsville, a town of 1,600, all her life. Her father published the local newspaper, the Wellsville Globe. After his death, her mother published the paper and Elizabeth Layton became "editor, reporter, floor scribbler." The Globe was later combined with another paper.

In the last six years, she has done more than 150 contour drawings, using a technique in which the artist looks at the object rather than at the paper. She lives by three rules in contour drawing: "One, draw honest lines. Two, if you make a mistake,

lay it. Three, don't lose your line."

She handles her new-found artistic fame with a disarming charm. Asked for the age of one of her daughters, she responds, "Mercy! I don't know. She was born in '31 or '32. I don't keep track of age."

She met her second husband, Glenn Layton, through their children — her daughter, Carolyn, married Glenn Layton's son, Glenn Jr. "His first wife died of cancer," she says. "I thought I needed to protect him from all these other women. We've been married 26 years now. We thought we'd have a year."

The hardest part of her new career, she says, was going to sign up for the course. Feeling inhibited during class time, she went home and drew pictures, often self-portraits, with abandon. Generally, they were not pretty.

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."

leave it. Three, don't lose your line."

She handles her new-found artistic fame with a disarming charm. Asked for the age of one of her daughters, she responds, "Mercy! I don't know. She was born in '31 or '32. I don't keep track of age."

She met her second husband, Glenn Layton, through their children — her daughter, Carolyn, married Glenn Layton's son, Glenn Jr. "His first wife died of cancer," she says. "I thought I needed to protect him from all these other women. We've been married 26 years now. We thought we'd have a year."

The hardest part of her new career, she says, was going to sign up for the course. Feeling inhibited during class time, she went home and drew pictures, often self-portraits, with abandon. Generally, they were not pretty.

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."



Don Lusk/Art's Council of Toledo

Painter Layton: "Don't lose your line."

leave it. Three, don't lose your line."

She handles her new-found artistic fame with a disarming charm. Asked for the age of one of her daughters, she responds, "Mercy! I don't know. She was born in '31 or '32. I don't keep track of age."

She met her second husband, Glenn Layton, through their children — her daughter, Carolyn, married Glenn Layton's son, Glenn Jr. "His first wife died of cancer," she says. "I thought I needed to protect him from all these other women. We've been married 26 years now. We thought we'd have a year."

The hardest part of her new career, she says, was going to sign up for the course. Feeling inhibited during class time, she went home and drew pictures, often self-portraits, with abandon. Generally, they were not pretty.

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."

Two weeks into class, on the first anniversary of her son's death, she came home in the late morning, went upstairs to an airy room and drew at her desk until midnight. The result was the painting "On the Death of a Son." "Once you get through the anniversary," she says, "you're home free. It served its purpose."

The pictures kept coming. "One day my teacher said to me, 'I don't know what you're doing, but keep doing it.'

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

Her former teacher, Pal Wright, asked to buy her Thanksgiving gift. She declined, but asked if she could buy some of his pottery. He suggested they trade. So Layton compromised. "I told him I'd will it to him."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful models, coming in the doorway with a rose in his hand. She drew a delightful portrait of herself and her granddaughter Barbara, celebrating a messy Thanksgiving dinner of Kentucky Fried Chicken. "Just have to cook so bad," she says. "I have cooked so many turkey dinners. This was my rebellion."

They weren't all sad. She drew portraits of her husband, still one of her most faithful